NEW SAWFLIES IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

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It is believed that the following species are congeneric with the genotypes as defined in the two papers by the author dealing with the subject of genotypes.[1] In the making of descriptions a Carl Zeiss binocular and Carl Zeiss hand lens were used. The figures are from camera lucida sketches. The following new species do not exhaust the collections of the United States National Museum, and some other papers dealing with genera not treated in this paper will be submitted later. While some of the descriptions are apparently brief, they will, it is believed, suffice to determine the species in question with certainty. Certain new species in this paper have been described by comparison with an old species. If the reader has a species, differing from the old species in characters not mentioned in the comparison between the old and new species, it may be considered different from the new species. To redescribe characters common to many species is of no value in a description.

This paper is a contribution from the Division of Forest Insects of the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Genus ACANTHOLYDA Costa.

ACANTHOLYDA (ACANTHOLYDA) PINI, new species.

Related to *atripes* (Cresson), but may be distinguished by the paler legs, the black and pale abdomen, and non-yellowish wings.

Female.—Length 13 mm. Head with rather large, separate punctures; lateral supraclypeal area smooth, shining impunctate; clypeus shining, with widely separate punctures, the anterior margin not quite straight; antennæ 35-jointed, the apical joints small, third joint longer than four, but not as long as four plus five; middle fovea represented only by a line; no ocellar basin; all the furrows of the head wanting; the middle area of the mesonotum with dis-

[1] The Genotypes of the Sawflies and Woodwasps, or the Superfamily Tenthredinoidea, Bull. Tech. Ser. No. 20, pt. 2, U. S. Dep. Agr., Bur. Ent., pp. I–VI and 69–109, March 4, 1911.

Additions and corrections to "The Genotypes of the Sawflies and Woodwasps, or the Superfamily Tenthredinoidea," Ent. News, vol. 22, pp. 218–219, May, 1911.

tinct punctures; third cubital cell subequal with the second on the radius; transverse radius interstitial with second transverse cubitus; abdomen normal. Black, mandibles (apicies piceous), clypeus, posterior orbits, most of face below ocelli, three lines on vertex, tegulæ, line on pronotum, posterior part of anterior lobe scutellum, and lines connecting these two spots, most of episternum, venter, sides of dorsum, all the legs beneath yellowish. Wings dusky hyaline, venation pale brown.

District of Columbia. One female from beating on pine, April 26, 1903, collected by A. D. Hopkins.

Type.—Cat. No. 13983, U.S.N.M.

Genus DERECYTRA Smith.

DERECYTRA VARIIPENNIS, new species.

Perhaps more closely related to *D. pictipennis* than any other species, but it is not that species.

Male.—Length 14 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus with a median tooth; mandibles short, robust, with large separate punctures; inner orbits striate; produced area of the front, depressed above medianly, shining, laterally irregularly striate; head behind the supraorbital line shining, impunctate; postocellar area nearly wanting not parted; fourth antennal joint longer than the third or fifth; middle lobe of mesonotum and lateral part of the lateral lobes transversely striate; anterior part of lateral lobes rather closely, distinctly punctured; scutellum rather coarsely, irregularly sculptured; mesoepisternum above striato-punctate, below and with the mesosternum punctate; second cubital cell much longer than the third; hypopygidium with the apical margin truncate, in the middle slightly emarginate. Rufo-piceous; antennæ black; posterior femora and apical dorsal segments darker. Wings brownish black, with a yellowish spot in the area surrounding the stigma.

San Bernardino, Paraguay. One male collected by K. Fiebrig.

Type.—Cat. No. 13984, U.S.N.M.

Genus HAPLOSTEGUS Konow.

HAPLOSTEGUS MEXICANUS, new species.

Black, except the mesonotum and scutellum which is rufous; wings brown, venation black.

Male.—Length 4 mm. Clypeus very small, apex truncate; a rather distinct transverse suture above the clypeus; antennal furrows distinct, continuous; middle fovea rather large, oval in outline, the sides sloping, extending laterally; anterior ocellus in an indistinct depression; postocellar furrow poorly defined; postocellar line but little longer than the ocelloccipital line; antennæ gradually

thickening apically, the first two joints subequal, the third longer than the fourth, the apical one longer than the preceding one, the apex pointed; scutellum obtusely pointed posteriorly; tarsal claws long and simple; hypopygidium with large punctures, the apex narrowed, obtusely rounded. Black, mesonotum and scutellum dark red; wings brown, venation black.

Cordoba, Mexico. One male collected on December 6, by F. Knab.

Type.—Cat. No. 13985, U.S.N.M.

CONOCOXA, new genus.

Rather small, robust species with a habitus very like *Acordulocera* Say; head nearly as wide as the thorax, rectangular when seen from above; eyes at the side of the head, large, their inner margins parallel; malar space present but narrow; antennæ inserted close to the clypeus, simple, seven-jointed, pedicel subequal in length with the scape, third joint much longer than fourth; clypeus small and not separated by a supraclypeal suture; labrum rather large; lateral ocelli slightly above the supraorbital line; thorax like *Acordulocera;* claws long simple; four anterior legs simple; posterior coxæ and femora much enlarged, especially in the male where they remind one of *Chalis;* in the male the posterior trochanters are armed with a spine; tibiæ without a superapical spur; venation differs from *Acordulocera* as follows: Costa uniform in thickness; first transverse cubitus only partly wanting; anal vein straight with a stump (A^2) projecting forward so that an incomplete petiolate anal cell is present; hind wings rather broader than in *Acordulocera;* third anal vein of hind wings present; abdomen similar to *Acordulocera.*

Genotype.—Conocoxa chalicipoda Rohwer.

CONOCOXA CHALICIPODA, new species.

Head and thorax black; abdomen partly ferruginous.

Female.—Length 4 mm. Clypeus obtusely rounded anteriorly; antennal fovea elongate; middle fovea deep, circular, small; anterior ocellus in a small diamond-shaped basin; antennal furrows complete; postocellar furrow present, well defined; postocellar line equal to the ocellorbital line; stigma very large, not twice as long as broad; sheath large, obtusely rounded at the apex. Black: abdomen except basal dorsal segments and apex of sheath ferruginous; legs ferruginous, base of coxæ, four anterior femora above, posterior tibiæ above and apical joints of tarsi black. Wings slightly dusky, hyaline; venation pale brown, stigma and costa pallid.

Male.—Length 5 mm. Middle fovea elongate; postocellar furrow and ocellar basin not as strong as in female; posterior coxæ tuberculate beneath; posterior trochanters with a long curved prong

extending backward; hind tarsi rather dilated toward the apex; hypopygidium broadly rounded at the apex; four anterior legs brown; apex of posterior coxæ, trochanters, femora except a black line above ferruginous, the rest of the posterior legs black. Except where mentioned the characters given for the female agree with the male.

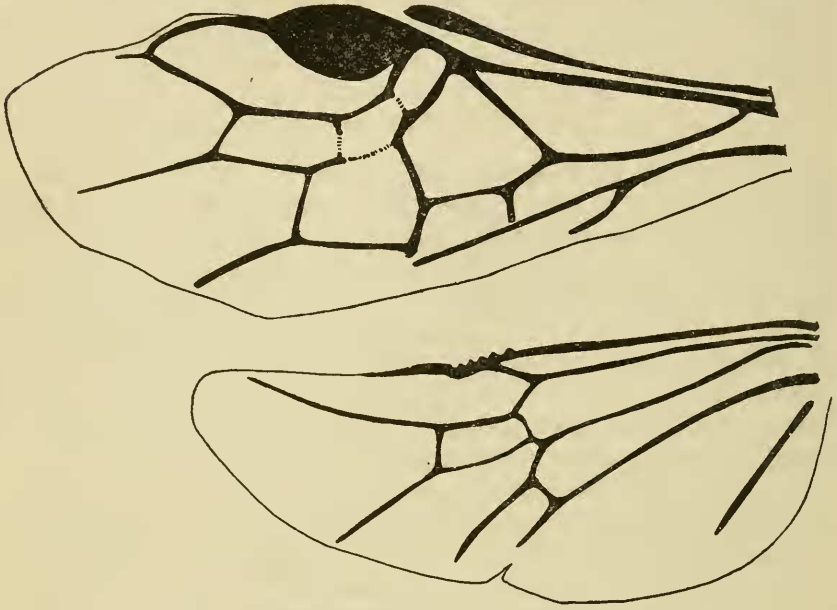

FIG. 1.—WINGS OF CONOCOXA CHALICIPODA ROHWER.

Chubut, Patagonia. A male and a female collected by W. F. H. Rosenberg.

Type.—Cat. No. 13986, U.S.N.M.

NITHULEA, new genus.

Very like *Conocoxa* Rohwer and agrees with the description of that genus except in the following points: Malar space broader; antennæ six-jointed, the third joint as long as the fourth and fifth combined, sixth subclavate; antennæ inserted nearly the width of the scape above the clypeus; caudad end of the scutellum rather sharply triangular; posterior coxæ elongate, but the femora normal, second transverse cubitus wanting; the cubital venation reminding one of *Euura* Newman.

Genotype.—*Nithulea nigrata* Rohwer.

NITHULEA NIGRATA, new species.

Entirely black; wings dusky hyaline, venation brown, stigma paller.

Female.—Length 3.5 mm. Clypeus broadly rounded on the anterior margin; antennal foveæ not sharply defined, striato-granular;

middle fovea wanting; a U-shaped depressed area in the middle of the face below the crest; antennal furrows complete, well defined; area around the anterior ocellus hardly depressed; postocellar furrow deep; postocellar line a very little shorter than the ocellorbital line; third antennal joint curved; head dulled with fine scratches; stigma broad, rounded on the lower margin; sheath rather broad and robust. Entirely black; wings dusky hyaline; venation brown, stigma pale brown.

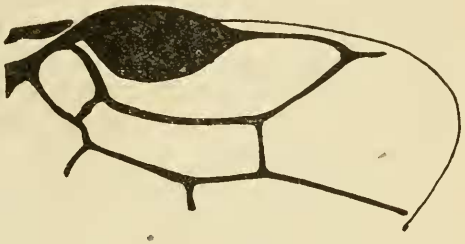

FIG. 2.—RADIAL VENATION OF NITHULEA NIGRATA ROHWER.

Chubut, Patagonia. One female collected by W. F. H. Rosenberg.

Type.—Cat. No. 13987, U.S.N.M.

Genus LOBOCERAS Kirby.

LOBOCERAS TRIMACULATUM, new species.

Apparently more closely related to some of the Brazilian species, *Loboceras trinotatus* Konow, etc., than any of the Central American forms, but does not agree with any of these. In color it is more like *Loboceras varicone* Cameron than the other described species from Central America.

Female.—Length 8.5 mm.; length of anterior wing 8 mm. Labrum nearly as long as wide, rounded at the apex; clypeus nearly truncate; ocellar basin open below and extending to the open middle fovea, making a broad, shallow facial fovea; antennal furrow not complete; posterior orbits not as broad as in *L. mexicanum* Kirby; postocellar area well defined, the lateral furrows not reaching the posterior margin of the head; third antennal joint distinctly longer than the fourth, but not as long as four plus five; scutellum margined laterally and not depressed in the apical middle; second cubital cell, much broader above than below, receiving the first recurrent slightly beyond the middle; second recurrent slightly beyond the second transverse cubitus; legs normal; sheath well concealed, truncate at the apex. Luteous; head, except pallid labrum, clypeus, supraclypeal area, scape, mandibles (apicies piceous), and antennæ black; a brownish spot on each lobe of mesonotum; intermediate tarsi and the posterior tibiæ and tarsi black. Wings yellowish hyaline, beyond the stigma dusky hyaline; venation to apex of stigma yellowish, in the dusky part of the wing brownish.

Piedros Negras, Costa Rica. One female collected by Schild and Burgdorf.

Type.—Cat. No. 13988, U.S.N.M.

Genus HEMIDIANEURA Kirby.

HEMIDIANEURA ALBOCOXA, new species.

Related to *H. tenebrica* Konow from Surinam, but has black tegulæ, partly pale clypeus, and the antennal furrows are not punctiform.

Female.—Length 8.5 mm. Labrum punctured, depressed in the apical middle; clypeus truncate; supraclypeal area convex; below the antennæ the head is punctured, above shining; antennal furrows extending to the vertex; middle fovea subcircular in outline, joining the ocellar basin; postocellar furrow distinctly present; lateral ocelli slightly anterior to the supraorbital line; pedecellum a little wider than long; flagellum rather slender; third cubital cell about twice as long on the radius as on the cubitus; second recurrent vein, interstitial with the second transverse cubitus; both in the fore and hind wings there is a spurious branch to the median extending nearly to the anal vein; stigma broadest at the base; sheath rather slender, straight above, sharply pointed, the lower margin oblique. Black: mesonotum except anterior part of middle lobe, scutellum, and a spot beneath wings red; most of clypeus, spot at base of costa, legs to basal third of tibiæ yellowish-white. Wings dark brownish-black; venation black.

Male.—Length 7 mm. Agrees with the female except for the sexual differences. Hypopygidium gently rounded apically, about twice as wide as long; gentalia stipes rather broad, gently rounded apically.

San Bernardino, Paraguay. Two males and seven females, numbered 2175*a* and 2175. Presented to the United States National Museum by K. Fiebrig.

Type.—Cat. No. 13989, U.S.N.M.

Genus ATOMACERA Say.

ATOMACERA DECEPTA, new species.

Related to *desmodii* Dyar, but the sheath is obtusely pointed at the apex, not obliquely truncate, and the scutellum is black. From *debilis* Say it differs in the poorly defined ocellar basin. *Ruficollis* Norton is very different in the sharply defined middle fovea.

Female.—Length 4.5 mm. Clypeus and labrum gently arcuately emarginate; supraclypeal foveæ distinct, punctiform; ocellar basin indistinct almost wanting, poorly defined above the ocellus; postocellar furrow wanting; postocellar line slightly shorter than the ocellorbital line; third cubital cell wider on the radius than on the cubitus, about three times as wide at apex as at base; sheath narrow, nearly parallel sided, at the apex obtusely pointed. Black; pronotum broadly, tegulæ and mesonotum except a large spot on anterior lobe rufo-testaceous; wings brownish, venation brown.

New York. One female.

Type.—Cat. No. 13990, U.S.N.M.

Genus CALOPTILIA Ashmead.

CALOPTILIA PICEOTERGA, new species.

Differs from C. *immunda* (Konow) in the black posterior tibiæ, and other characters.

Male.—Length 7 mm. Labrum depressed, the basal portion punctured; clypeus arcuately emarginate; middle carina strong; middle fovea elongate triangular, separated from the ocellar basin by a transverse ridge; ocellar basin pentagonal, not quite closed above; postocellar area poorly defined on all sides; impressed in the middle; antennæ rather slender, extending beyond the basal plates, curved apically; stigma rounded on the lower margin; third cubital cell longer than the apical width, and receiving the second recurrent near the base; hypopygidium about one third longer than wide, narrowing apically, obtusely rounded; gentalia stipes broader above apically. Black and obscure testaceous; head, antennæ, mesonotum, scutellum, apex of abdomen, anterior tarsi and the four posterior tibiæ and tarsi black; palpi meso and meta-pluræ, mesosternum, anterior coxæ and tibiæ, dorsal abdominal segments piceous; rest of the insect obscure testaceous; wings dusky hyaline; venation black.

Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico. One male collected by F. Knab on January 29, 1908.

Type.—Cat. No. 13991, U.S.N.M.

CALOPTILIA NUBECULOSA ROSENBERGI, new variety.

Differs from *Caloptila nubeculosa* (Konow) as follows:

Ocellar basin pointed behind the median ocellus, not truncate; postocellar furrow absent, not present; mesonotum not marked with black; venation testaceous, not dark brown; wings mostly yellowish, not dusky; only apical dorsal segment black; face pale in the middle to level of antennæ. Female, length 8 mm.

Chawchamayo, Peru. One female from W. T. H. Rosenberg.

Type.—Cat. No. 13992, U.S.N.M.

Genus ACORDULECERA Say.

ACORDULECERA KNABI, new species.

In general color belongs to the group of black species with pale legs, but differs from the descriptions of all of these.

Female.—Length 3.5 mm. Antennal furrows nearly complete but not sharply defined; middle fovea transverse, shallow, rather large; a shallow depression above the middle fovea; ocellar basin rather small, bounded by low rounded walls; postocellar area wanting; third antennal joint nearly as long as four plus five; postocellar line nearly twice as long as the ocellocular line; stigma hardly twice as long as wide, rounded on the lower margin; sheath robust, broadly rounded apically; saw with cross rays, teeth small and rounded.

Black, not densely pilose; mandibles piceous; scape, pedicellum, legs below coxæ yellowish-pallid. Wings dusky hyaline, venation dark brown.

Male.—What seems to be the male (from the same locality) differs from the female in the rather longer antennæ, the third joint not half again as long as the fourth, middle fovea larger, wings somewhat clearer. Hypopygidium truncate apically.

Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico. One female collected June 14, and one male collected January 31, 1888, by Frederick Knab, for whom it is named.

Type.—Cat. No. 14020, U.S.N.M.

Genus LYCAOTA Konow.

Due to the great color antigney in this genus the males and females have in some cases been described as different species.

LYCAOTA SODALIS (Cresson).

Selandria sodalis CRESSON, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 8, 1880, p. 44, female.
Lycaota fusca ROHWER, Can. Ent., vol. 40, 1908, p. 108, male.

A common species in parts of Colorado.

LYCAOTA SPISSIPES (Cresson).

Selandria (*Hoplocampa*) *spissipes* CRESSON, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 8, 1880, p. 14, female.
Selandria (*Hoplocampa*) *lenis* CRESSON, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 8, 1880, p. 14, male.

This little species may be easily known in the female by the broad sheath which is truncate apically and broadly emarginate below. F. Knab collected two females and a male at Oxbow, Saskatchewan during the summer of 1907.

LYCAOTA SPISSIPES BRUNNEUS, new variety.

Female.—Length 6.5 mm. Differs from typical *spissipes* in the pale mesopectus, mesoscutum, orbits and two basal joints of antennæ.

Montana. Two females.

Type.—Cat. No. 13838, U.S.N.M.

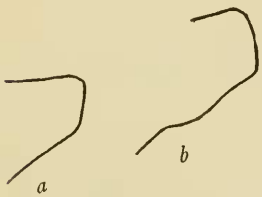

FIG. 3.—SHEATHS OF LYCAOTA. *a*, OF COLORADENSIS ROHWER. *b*, OF SPISSIPES (CRESSON).

LYCAOTA COLORADENSIS, new species.

Female.—Length 5.5 mm. Supraclyapel foveæ large, connected with the smaller antennal foveæ; supraclypeal area flat; frontal crest very strongly broken; middle fovea well defined, more distinctly so below, not sharply separated from the ocellar basin; ocellar basin not closed below, defined laterally by fine ridges; postocellar area convex, defined laterally by a puncti-

form fovea; postocellar furrow curved anteriorly; antennæ nearly filiform, the third joint a little longer than the fourth; stigma rounded below; sheath as in figure. Black; clypeus, labrum, mandibles (apices piceous), pronotum, tegulæ, mesoprescutum, sides of mesoscutum, mesoepisternum, apical two abdominal segments, legs below middle of coxæ rufo-ferruginous; wings hyaline slightly yellowish; venation yellowish-brown, darker basally.

The clypeus is normally black.

Colorado. Five females from the C. F. Baker collection.

Type.—Cat. No. 13839, U.S.N.M.

Related to *spissipes* (Cresson), but may be distinguished by the shape of the sheath and somewhat different conformation of the head.

CRATEROCERCUS, new genus.

Belongs near *Hemichroa* Stephens, but has the antennæ shorter and stouter; the malar space wanting; the eyes longer; the head and thorax punctured; and the second recurrent vein usually received by the third cubital cell. Also much like *Mesoneura* Hartig, which belongs to the same tribe, in body characters, but differs in the robust cerci, position of lateral ocelli, and contracted anal cell.

Clypeus deeply emarginate; eyes elongate, reniform; malar space very narrow, wanting; head large, broader than high; ocelli in a low triangle, the lateral ones nearly touching the supraorbital line; antennæ robust, rather short, pedicellum short, much wider than long, third and fourth joints subequal; head and thorax dull, punctured or granular; thorax similar to *Hemichroa;* legs as in *Hemichroa;* tarsal claws cleft; second recurrent vein usually received by the third cubital cell, or sometimes interstitial with the second transverse cubitus; last ventral plate produced in the middle; sheath robust; cerci very short, robust; hypopygidium very elongate; no prodecentia.

Genotype.—Hemichroa phytophagica Dyar.

Hemichroa albidovariata Norton and *Hemichroa fraternalis* Norton also belong to this genus.

Genus MARLATTIA Ashmead.

MARLATTIA ERYTHROTHORAX, new species.

Head and abdomen black; thorax and legs reddish.

Female.—Length 4.5 mm. Clypeus arcuately emarginate, lobes broad rounded; supraclypeal suture strong; supraclypeal area triangular in outline, slightly convex; antennal foveæ not large; middle fovea elongate and connected with the poorly defined ocellar depression; postocellar line subequal with the ocellorbital line; lateral ocelli much above the supraorbital line; postocellar area much wider

than the cephal-caudal length, poorly defined; head and thorax closely punctured; stigma but little more than twice as long as wide, a little broader at base, apex oblique; third cubital cell not much longer than broad; cerci hardly tapering; sheath broad, apex more or less rounded. Black: pro- and meso-thorax, legs, except extreme base of posterior coxæ, cerci, apical dorsal segment reddish, thorax darker; wings dusky hyaline, iridescent, venation pale brown.

Jacksonville, Florida. One female from the Ashmead collection.

Type.—Cat. No. 13993, U.S.N.M.

Genus PLATYCAMPUS Schiödte.

PLATYCAMPUS JUNIPERI, new species.

Readily separated from the other species by the black head. The Nearctic species have been referred previously to *Camponiscus* Newman.

Female.—Length 6 mm. Head broad, much broader than high; clypeus nearly truncate; antennal foveæ poorly defined; supraclypeal area convex; middle fovea shallow, triangular; ocellar basin almost wanting; postocellar area defined but not sharply so; postocellar line slightly longer than the ocellorbital line; antennæ strongly tapering, the third and fourth joints subequal; stigma broad, rounded on the lower margin, broadest at the base; third cubital cell but little wider at the apex; the second recurrent interstitial with the second transverse cubitus; upper and lower discal cell in the hind wings equal on the outer margin; claws stout, with an erect inner tooth; sheath broad, apex truncate, the lower margin oblique; cerei moderate. Reddish-yellow; head, antennæ, spots on the lateral lobes of mesonotum, metanotum, pectus, legs and sheath black; labrum, palpi and four anterior tibiæ and tarsi brownish. Wings hyaline, iridescent; venation dark brown, apex of stigma lighter.

Los Vegas, Hot Springs, New Mexico. Bred from *Juniperus*, adult emerging April 7, 1902.

Type.—Cat. No. 13994, U.S.N.M.

Genus PTERONIDEA Rohwer.

PTERONIDEA WINNANÆ, new species.

A distinct species falling nearer *P. dubius* (Marlatt) in Marlatt's Revision to North American Nematinæ, but is remarkably distinct from that species.

Male.—Length 5.5 mm. Clypeus distinctly angularly emarginate, lobes broad, rounded; antennal foveæ poorly defined; middle fovea narrow, elongate, open above; frontal crest slightly broken; ocellar basin well defined laterally, almost open below; postocellar area poorly defined; postocellar furrow wanting; postocellar line longer

than the ocellorbital line; antennæ strongly tapering, the third and fourth joints subequal; stigma rather elongate, rounded below, broadest near the base; third cubital cell very small, nearly quadrate; procidentia a little longer than wide, broadly rounded at the apex; hypopygidium narrow, elongate, apex obtusely pointed. Black: head, except a large spot from the crest to occipitut not reaching orbits, prothorax, tegulæ, upper part of mesoepisternum, metapleuræ, venter and legs, except the posterior tarsi, yellowish-white; antennæ all black. Wings hyaline, iridescent; venation dark brown.

Plummer's Island, Maryland, September 1, 1907. One male collected by A. D. Hopkins on *Salix*. Under the Bureau of Entomology number "Hopk.U.S.6495."

Type.—Cat. No. 13997, U.S.N.M.

Genus PACHYNEMATUS Konow.

PACHYNEMATUS ALASKENSIS, new species.

Pachynematus ocreatus KINCAID, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., vol. 2, 1900, p. 347.

Very like *P. ocreatus* (Harrington), but the frontal crest is broken; the postocellar area is not strongly convex, and is not wider at the occiput; the third cubital cell is fully one-third longer than the third transverse cubitus on the radius; and the tergum is marked with piceous.

Female.—Length 9 mm. Head expanding behind eyes; labrum broadly rounded apically, granular; clypeus broadly, arcuately emarginate, lobes rather pointed; supraclypeal area triangular in outline, somewhat convex; middle fovea large, triangular, open above where it breaks through the low crest; ocellar basin with the lateral walls rounded; postocellar area well defined on all sides, not strongly convex, not broading posteriorly; antennæ long, the third joint a little shorter than fourth; stigma large, angular at base, tapering to apex; abdomen as *ocreatus*. Reddish-yellow; antennæ, interocellar area, lateral lobes of mesonotum laterally, metanotum, and large spots on basal segments of tergum black or black piceous. Wings hyaline, iridescent; venation pale brown, stigma yellowish.

Sitka, Alaska. Three females collected April 16, by T. Kincaid while on the Harriman Expedition.

Type.—Cat. No. 13995, U.S.N.M.

PACHYNEMATUS PICEÆ, new species.

May be separated from *P. ocreatus* (Harrington), its near ally, by the small, deep, nearly circular middle fovea; in *ocreatus* the middle fovea is large and triangular.

Female.—Length 9 mm. Head expanded behind the eyes; labrum shining, depressed apically; clypeus subarcuately emarginate, lobes

broad, obtuse; supraclypeal area shining, convex, triangular in outline; middle fovea small, deep, circular, extending over the antennæ; crest very poorly defined, antennal furrows continuous; ocellar basin with the lateral walls rather sharp; postocellar furrow wanting; postocellar area rather strongly convex, the lateral furrows curved, broading posteriorly; antennæ slender, the third joint a little shorter than fourth; stigma broad, angulate near base, tapering to apex; third cubital cell not a third longer on the radius than the length of the third transverse cubitus; abdomen as in *ocreatus*. Reddish-yellow; antennæ, interocellar area, and on lateral lobes black or piceous; pronotum and tegulæ pallid; venation dark brown, stigma and costa yellowish.

The mesonotum in some specimens is all piceous.

Male.—What seems to be the male, as it bears the same label, shows remarkable antigeny. Length 7.5 mm. Head not strongly expanded behind the eyes; head as in female except the frontal crest which is broken, and the indistinctly present postocellar furrow; stigma not as angular as in female; procendia twice as long as wide, truncate; hypopygidium very long and narrowing apically where it is truncate; gentalia stipes large, long, exceeding the hypopygidium. Black; clypeus, mandibles (apices piceous), face beneath antennæ, posterior orbits narrowly below, tegulæ, angles of pronotum, and coxæ beneath pallid; legs below trochanters, except the posterior tibiæ and tarsi, abdomen except basal plates, apical dorsal segment, hypopygidium and gentalia reddish. Wings hyaline, iridescent; venation and stigma dark brown.

Grand Island, Michigan. Reared from larvæ collected on spruce, July 28, 1907, by A. D. Hopkins.

Type.—Cat. No. 13996, U.S.N.M.

SELANDRIDEA, new genus.

Belong to the Selandrinæ as defined by Doctor MacGillivray. In Konow's classification it runs to *Selandria*. From *Selandria* in the restricted sense it may be separated by the broad malar space, the eyes not or scarcely converging to the mandibles, the head being twice as broad as high, and the costa and subcosta being connected by chitin.

Genotype.—Selandridea vanduzeei Rohwer.

Selandria decorata Cresson should be placed here, and it may be that the European *Tenthredo flavescens* Klug will belong here.

Table of species.

Pleuræ largely pale; lateral ocelli in the supraorbital line	*vanduzeei.*
Pleuræ black; lateral ocelli well behind the supraorbital line	*decorata.*

SELANDRIDEA VANDUZEEI, new species.

Male.—Length 7 mm. Clypeus shallowly arcuately, emarginate, the lobes broad, rounded; supraclypeal foveæ deep, connected with the antennal foveæ; middle fovea large, subquadrate; ocellar basin large, well defined, triangular in outline; antennal furrows nearly complete; postocellar area well defined; the lateral ocelli on the supraorbital line; antennæ very robust, the third joint one-fourth longer than the fourth; the third cubital cell a little longer than the second; the transverse radius received in about the middle of the cell, the transverse median well beyond the middle; the lanceolate cell of the hind wings sessile; hypopygidium shallowly emarginate apically. Reddish-brown; flagellum, head (except the clypeus, labrum and mandibles), mesonotum, metanotum, mesopectus, and bases of the hind coxæ black; wings hyaline, iridescent, slightly yellowish; the costa and stigma black, venation testaceous.

Female.—Length 7.5 mm. Differs from the above description of the male in the parted postocellar area, and the lower part of the mesopleuræ being black. Sheath slender, straight above, apex broadly rounded.

Buffalo, New York. A male and female collected by M. C. Van Duzee, for whom the species is named, June 4, 1910. Also four males from Canada without definite data.

Type.—Cat. No. 13998, U.S.N.M.

Genus NESOSELANDRIA Rohwer.

NESOSELANDRIA RUFONOTA, new species.

Apparently related to *Selandria crassa* Cameron and *Selandria ruficollis* Norton, but does not agree with the descriptions of either of these.

Male.—Length 5 mm. Supraclypeal foveæ wanting; antennal foveæ hardly defined; supraclypeal area subconvex; middle fovea very poorly defined, transverse, walls rounded; lateral foveæ small, punctiform; postocellar area hardly defined, lateral furrows punctiform; postocellar line subequal with the ocelloccipital and ocellocular lines; stigma short, about two and one-half times as long as greatest width, subangulate below; transverse radius a little beyond the middle of cell; hypopygidium long, narrow, broadly rounded apically. Black; clypeus, labrum, legs (except the infuscate posterior tibiæ and tarsi) brownish-white; pronotum, tegulæ, first perapteron and mesoscutum rufous. Wings uniformly brownish; venation black.

Acapulco, Mexico. One male collected July 29, by F. Knab.

Type.—Cat. No. 13999, U.S.N.M.

Genus ANEUGMENUS Hartig.

ANEUGMENUS FLAVIPES FLAVIPES (Norton.).

This subspecies occurs from Canada to Georgia and west to Michigan. The wings vary from hyaline to the basal portion being strongly infuscate.

ANEUGMENUS FLAVIPES OCCIDENTALIS, new subspecies.

Female.—Differs from the typical form in the poorly defined ocellar basin, the lateral walls being present above, but the lower wall is wanting. The antennæ are somewhat shorter. Wings hyaline.

Colorado. One female.

Type.—Cat. No. 13939, U.S.N.M.

ANEUGMENUS FLAVITARSIS, new species.

This and the following new species may be separated from *flavipes* (Norton) by the lateral walls of the ocellar basin being subparallel, touching the inner margins of the ocelli, the basin being open above. (In *flavipes* the basin is triangular, the lateral walls meeting above and between the ocelli.)

Female.—Length 5.5 mm. Antennal foveæ and supraclypeal foveæ confluent, the latter hardly defined; supraclypeal area convex; lateral foveæ a little above the level of the middle fovea, subcircular in outline; middle fovea transverse, curved, well defined; postocellar line subequal with the ocellocular; postocellar area convex, sharply bounded laterally; flagellum wanting; stigma broadly rounded. Black shining; labrum, posterior angles of pronotum, tegulæ, and legs below bases of coxæ pale yellow; apex of clypeus brownish; wings strongly fuscous at base, venation dark brown paler apically.

Florida. One female collected on "Palm."

Type.—Cat. No. 13941, U.S.N.M.

ANEUGMENUS NIGRITARSIS, new species.

Female.—Length 5 mm. Differs from *flavitarsis* by having the middle fovea irregularly circular, and the tarsi (apicies of posterior tibiæ) black. Antennæ pilose, tapering, third joint distinctly longer than the fourth.

Male.—Length 5 mm. Very like the female. Hypopygidium broadly rounded apical.

San Rafael, Jicoltepec, Mexico. Female and two males.

Type.—Cat. No. 13940, U.S.N.M.

ANEUGMENUS DIVERSICOLOR, new species.

Easily known from the other species by the second to sixth abdominal segments being ferruginous.

Male.—Length 5.5 mm. Antennal and supraclypeal foveæ shallow and very poorly defined; supraclypeal area flat; middle fovea transverse, not sharply defined; lateral foveæ well defined punctiform; ocellar basin of the type of *flavipes*, but poorly defined

and with the rounded lower wall broken; postocellar area convex, bounded laterally by punctiform foveæ; postocellar line longer than the ocelloccipital but shorter than the ocellocular; antennæ subpilose robust, not tapering, third joint longer than the fourth; stigma rounded beneath, truncate apically; claws with a small basal tooth; hypopygidium broadly subangulate apically. Black; clypeus, labrum, palpi, and anterior tibiæ and tarsi white; tegulæ, legs except most of posterior tibiæ and tarsi, abdominal segments two to six ferruginous. Wings dusky hyaline, iridescent; venation dark brown.

Mexico. One male from the C. F. Baker collection.

Type.—Cat. No. 13942, U.S.N.M.

Genus STROMBOCEROS Konow.

Stromboceros Konow, Wien. Ent. Zeit., vol. 4, 1885, pp. 19 and 20.
Waldheimia Kirby, List Hym. Brit. Mus., vol. 1, 1882, p. 326 (not Brullé).
Waldheimia Ashmead, Can. Ent., vol. 30, 1898, p. 307 (not Brullé).

Brullé [1] in describing the genus *Waldheimia* named the genotype *Tenthredo brazilensis* Lepeletier. The type of *Tenthredo brazilensis* Lepeletier seems to have been lost, at least it is not in the Museum of Paris, but Konow [2] places as a synonym of Lepeletier's species his *Monophadnus alveatus*, which should stand as a proxytype of *Tenthredo brazilensis* Lepeletier. This makes the genus fall in Konow's *Blennocampides* and not near *Strongylogaster*, as Ashmead and Kirby have it. Ashmead and Kirby probably followed the figure of *Waldheimia orbignyana* Brulle [3] which belongs in *Stromboceros sensu latoriore*.

Stromboceros Konow may be divided into a number of species groups. The following are in the material in the Museum:

Key to Subgenera.

Hind basitarsis much shorter than the following joints; (clypeus truncate). *Eustromboceros* Rohwer.
Hind basitarsis subequal with or longer than the following joints..... 1
1. Clypeus distinctly emarginate.....*Stromboceros* Konow.
Clypeus truncate or nearly.....*Strombocerida* Rohwer.

Subgenus STROMBOCEROS, Sensu Strictiore.

STROMBOCEROS (STROMBOCEROS) BARRETTI, new species.

Female.—Length 6.5 mm. Clypeus with a V-shaped emargination lobes broad, obtuse apically; supraclypeal foveæ connected with the antennal foveæ which are large and extend a little above the lower border of the ocellar basin where they are bounded by a transverse carina; antennal furrows nearly complete above the foveæ; middle fovea oval, well defined; ocellar basin sharply defined, large, V-shaped,

[1] Hist. Nat. Insects Hym., vol. 4, 1846, p. 665.
[2] Zeit. Hym. u. Dipt., vol. 4, 1904, p. 242.
[3] Pl. 46, figs. 8, 8*a*, 8*b*, Hist. Nat. Insects Hym.

but entirely inclosed; postocellar furrow wanting; postocellar area transverse sharply bounded laterally; postocellar line subequal with the ocellocipital line but much shorter than the ocellocular line; antennæ pilose, tapering, third joint distinctly longer than the fourth, pedicellum much longer than broad; stigma angled near the base, strongly tapering; transverse radius in apical third of cell; third cubital cell shorter than the second, much broader apically; transverse median in about the middle of the cell; lanceolate cell of the hind wings sessile; hind basitarsis slightly longer than the following; claws with a large basal tooth, at some angles appearing cleft; sheath obliquely rounded apically. Rufo-ferruginous; antennæ, head (except pallid palpi), pro-pleuræ and sternum, meso-and meta-pleuræ and sternum, posterior tibiæ and tarsi black; intermediate tarsi brownish; wings dusky hyaline, venation dark brown.

Tacubaya, Mexico. One female collected by O. W. Barrett for whom the species is named. Doctor Ashmead's manuscript name is used for this species.

Type.—Cat. No. 14000, U.S.N.M.

STROMBOCERIDIA, new subgenus.

Genotype.—Stromboceros (*Stromboceridea*) *pilosulus* Rohwer.

The following species all have the pedicellum much longer than broad.

STROMBOCEROS (STROMBOCERIDEA) PILOSULUS, new species.

Female.—Length 8 mm. Clypeus convex, apex nearly truncate; supraclypeal area flat; supraclypeal foveæ very shallow connected with the antennal foveæ which are small; middle fovea shallow subquadrate, with a glabrous spot in the center; lateral foveæ punctiform a little above the level of the middle fovea; antennal furrows incomplete present at intervals; ocellar basin with sharp ridges laterally which meet above, open below; a small fovea in front of the anterior ocellus; postocellar area subquadrate, sharply defined laterally; postocellar line shorter than the ocelloccipital and ocellocular lines; front below the ocelli roughened; eyes nearly parallel; antennæ subpilose, robust, apical joints flattened, tapering, third joint nearly as long as the fourth and fifth, pedicellum much longer than broad; stigma tapering; transverse radius near apex of cell; transverse median but little beyond the middle; lanceolate cell of the hind wings sessile; hind basitarsis slightly longer than the following; claws cleft, the inner tooth shorter. Black; clypeus, labrum, first two antennal joints, base of third, prothorax, tegulæ, legs (except most of hind femora and apex of hind tibiæ) pale yellow; sides of mesoprescutum, scutellum, upper part of mesoepisternum, three basal abdominal segments reddish-yellow; wings yellowish-hyaline; costa and stigma reddish, rest of the venation dark brown; front, clypeus, thorax and legs with yellowish pile.

Cordoba, Mexico. One female collected June 14, 1905, by F. Knab.
Type.—Cat. No. 14001, U.S.N.M.

STROMBOCEROS (STROMBOCERIDEA) PLESIUS, new species.

Related to *Stromboceros maculipennis* (Cameron), which belongs to the same group, but the mesoprescutum is margined with a cream colored band, and the antennæ are not as strongly spinose beneath.

Female.—Length 10 mm. Clypeus truncate, lateral angles rounded; supraclypeal foveæ very small, punctiform; antennal foveæ wanting as are also the antennal furrows; middle fovea hardly defined, large and shallow; lateral foveæ small, punctiform; ocellar basin wanting; postocellar line much shorter than the ocelloccipital or ocellocular line; postocellar area transverse, well defined laterally; eyes nearly parallel; antennæ pilose, long tapering, third joint but very little longer than fourth, pedicellum much longer than broad; stigma nearly parallel sided, sharply, obliquely truncate; venation as *maculipennis;* lanceolate cell of hind wings sessile; hind basitarsis subequal with the following joints; claws cleft; sheath narrow obtusely rounded. Creamish-yellow; flagellum, head above middle of eyes, middle of mesoprescutum, mesoscutum, scutellum, mesosternum, mesoepimeron, apical three abdominal segments, apical four joints of intermediate tarsi, apex of posterior tibiæ and their tarsi *black.* Wings black with a broad yellow band in the middle, venation the color of wings.

Santa Rosa, Mexico. One female collected by William Schaus.
Type.—Cat. No. 14002, U.S.N.M.

STROMBOCEROS (STROMBOCERIDEA) URICHI, new species.

Male.—Length 7.5 mm. Clypeus broadly rounded; supraclypeal area flat; supraclypeal foveæ small punctiform; antennal foveæ very shallow, poorly defined; antennal furrow nearly complete, but not sharply defined; middle and lateral foveæ punctiform, the latter above the former and much better defined; ocellar basin small, just around the ocellus; postocellar furrow wanting; postocellar line subequal with the ocelloccipital line, much shorter than the ocellocular line; postocellar area transverse; pedicellum much longer than broad, rest of the antennæ wanting; stigma rounded below, truncate apically; transverse radius in apical third; third and second cubital cells subequal; transverse median somewhat beyond the middle; lanceolate cell of the hind wings sessile; hind basitarsis subequal with the following joints; claws with an erect inner tooth; hypopygidium narrow, broadly rounded apically. Pale yellowish; pedicellum, posterior orbits and head above the middle of the eyes, mesoscutum, intermediate tarsi, most of the posterior tibiæ, their tarsi black; apex of the abdomen brownish; wings hyaline, slightly brownish apically; venation pale brown; stigma yellowish.

Trinidad, West Indies. One male collected by F. W. Urich, July, 1899. Doctor Ashmead's manuscript name is used for this species. Named for the collector.

Type.—Cat. No. 14003, U.S.N.M.

STROMBOCEROS (STROMBOCERIDEA) PALLIDICORNIS, new species.

Apical joints of antennæ, thorax and abdomen marked with yellow.

Female.—Length 6 mm. Clypeus gently, arcuately emarginate; middle and frontal foveæ small, shallow, subcircular in outline; antennal furrows very poorly defined, incomplete; ocellar basin large, extending almost to the bases of antennæ, walls rounded, stronger below; postocellar line distinctly shorter than the ocellocular line and but little shorter than the ocelloccipital line; antennæ slender, pilose, wanting beyond the sixth joint, third and fourth joints subequal; stigma angulate near base, tapering to the apex; second cubital cell slightly longer than the third; transverse median vein slightly beyond the middle of cell; tibiæ and tarsi pilose; calcaria short and stout; sheath slender, straight above, obliquely truncate at apex, gradually broadening basally. Black and yellow; the following parts black; head (except clypeus, labrum, mandibles apicies of later piceous), third and base of fourth antennal joints, propleuræ, middle of mesoprescutum, mesoscutum, meso- and metapleuræ and sturnum (except a large spot on mesoepisturnum), posterior legs below trochanters (except apicies of femora), spot on apical dorsal segments and sheath black; wings dusky hyaline; venation black. Intermediate tarsi are sometimes dusky.

Medan, Sumatra. Six females collected by L. B. du Bussey.

Type.—Cat. No. 14004, U.S.N.M.

EUSTROMBOCEROS, new subgenus.

Genotype.—Stromboceros (Eustromboceros) melanopterus Rohwer.

* PEDICELLUM WIDER THAN LONG.

STROMBOCEROS (EUSTROMBOCEROS) MELANOPTERUS, new species.

Rufo-ferruginous marked with black; hind tibiæ and tarsi black.

Female.—Length, 8.5 mm. Clypeus truncate; supraclypeal foveæ deep, circular; antennal foveæ poorly defined below, V-shaped above; ocellar basin bounded by line-like carina which extends between the bases of antennæ, making the basin diamond shape; antennal furrows wanting; a depressed area outside each lateral ocellus; postocellar furrow angular; postocellar area transverse; postocellar line shorter than the ocelloccipital and much shorter than the ocellocular; antennæ subpilose, stout, filiform, third joint but little longer than the fourth pedicellum, much broader than long; stigma hardly tapering, apex obliquely truncate; transverse radius but a little distance beyond middle of cell; transverse median less than its length from apex of cell; lanceolate cell of hind wings sessile; hind basitarsis subequal with

length of two following joints. Rufo-ferruginous; antennæ, head (except clypeus, labrum, and base mandibles), spots on mesoscutum and mesoprescutum, mesosternum, sheath, intermediate tarsi, posterior tibiæ and tarsi black; wings black.

Federal District of Mexico. One female from Guillarmo Gandara.

Type.—Cat. No. 14005, U.S.N.M.

STROMBOCEROS (EUSTROMBOCEROS) XANTHOGASTER, new species.

Male.—Length 8 mm. May be the male of *S. melanopterus* but differs in the following color characters: Thorax (except the pronotum) and basal plates black. Hypopygidium broadly rounded apically, tipped with black.

Federal District of Mexico. One male from Guillarmo Gandara.

Type.—Cat. No. 14006, U.S.N.M.

STROMBOCEROS (EUSTROMBOCEROS) GANDARAI, new species.

Wings black, head black.

Male.—Length 8.5 mm. Clypeus truncate; supraclypeal foveæ deep, punctiform; antennal foveæ shallow, not well defined; supraclypeal area nearly flat; lateral foveæ punctiform, a little above the level of the middle fovea; middle fovea transverse oval well defined; antennal furrows wanting; ocellar basin large, rectangular, not sharply defined above; postocellar area transverse, sharply defined laterally; postocellar line longer than the ocelloccipital but shorter than the ocellocular lines; eyes strongly converging to the clypeus; antennæ subpilose, filiform, the third and fourth joints subequal, pedicellum wider than long; stigma strongly tapering; transverse radius but little beyond the middle of cell; third cubital cell longer than the fourth; cubitus with a spurious vein near the base; transverse median less than its length from middle; lanceolate cell of the hind wings sessile; hind basitarsis much shorter than the following joints; hypopygidium short, broadly rounded apically. Black; pronotum, small lateral spots of anterior part of mesoprescutum, tegulæ, first perapteron, upper part of mesoepimeron, posterior face of mesoscutum, dorsal abdominal segments three to six, rosy red (perhaps due to potassium cyanide), four anterior tibiæ and apical part of femora beneath, posterior knees pale yellowish; wings black.

Federal District of Mexico. One male from Guillermo Gandara, entomologist of Estacion Agricola Central, for whom the species is named.

Type.—Cat. No. 14007, U.S.N.M.

** PEDICELLUM MUCH LONGER THAN WIDE.

STROMBOCEROS (EUSTROMBOCEROS) LEUCOSTOMUS, new species.

Superficially like *Stromboceros* (olim *Selandria*) *curialis* (Cresson), but that species has the third joint of the antennæ longer than four plus five, and the hind basitarsis as long as the following joints.

Female.—Length 8.5 mm. Clypeus rather shallowly arcuately emarginate anteriorly, basally transversely convex; antennal and supraclypeal foveæ confluent; middle fovea large, subquadrate, well defined; lateral foveæ sharply defined, confluent with the large antennal foveæ below, above the level of the middle fovea; ocellar basin triangular in outline, better defined above; frontal crest well defined; antennal furrows complete to the crest from the occiput; postocellar furrow curved anteriorly; postocellar line shorter than the ocelloccipital or ocellocular; postocellar area subquadrate; antennæ pilose, short, tapering beyond middle, third joint longer than the fourth and fifth; stigma tapering; transverse radius in apical fourth of cell; transverse median much beyond the middle; lanceolate cell of the hind wings sessile; hind basitarsis much shorter than the following. Black; clypeus, labrum, apical joints of palpi, narrow posterior margin of pronotum, tegulæ, four anterior femora beneath, apicies of coxæ, trochanters, bases of posterior femora, tibiæ except apicies (the band is incomplete on the four anterior ones) and anterior tarsi white. Wings dusky hyaline, iridescent; venation black.

Federal District of Mexico. One female from Guillermo Grandara of Estacion Agricola Central.

Type.—Cat. No. 14008, U.S.N.M.

Genus STRONGYLOGASTER Dahlbom.

STRONGYLOGASTER TUBERCULICEPS, new species.

Readily distinguished from *Strongylogaster tacitus* Norton by the strongly parted postocellar area, shining ocellar and frontal areas and the better defined ocellar basin.

Female.—Length 7 mm. Clypeus angulately emarginate, lobes broad, triangular, surface very coarsely sculptured; supraclypeal foveæ large, circular in outline; supraclypeal area subconvex, smooth shining; antennal foveæ large sharply defined, and subangulate above; antennal furrows complete from the foveæ, deeper at the postocellar area; middle fovea small, oval in outline; ocellar basin shining, well defined laterally, triangular in outline; postocellar furrow poorly defined; postocellar line shorter than either the ocelloccipital or ocellocular; postocellar area strongly convex, parted in the middle which makes it appear bituberculate; first and second flagellar joints subequal; head shining, with irregularly scattered, distinct punctures; mesonotum shining, practically impunctuate; third cubital cell much longer than the second receiving the transverse radius near apical third; transverse median somewhat beyond the middle; sheath obtusely rounded apically. Black; anterior tibiæ

brownish beneath; abdomen except apex of sheath rufoferruginous. Wings and venation black.

Tampa, Florida. One female collected April 28.

Type.—Cat. No. 14009, U.S.N.M.

STRONGYLOGASTER MELANOGASTER, new species.

Differs from *Strongylogaster uncus* Norton in the black abdomen, and more broadly truncate hypopygidium.

Male.—Length 7 mm. Clypeus with a rather narrow arcuate emargination, lobes broad obtusely pointed; supraclypeal area strongly convex; supraclypeal foveæ deep, circular in outline; antennae foveæ narrow, elongate, sharply defined; antennal furrows present, but poorly defined from foveæ, nearly complete subpunctiform at postocellar area; middle fovea rather large, circular in outline; ocellar basin subtriangular, shining, poorly defined; postocellar furrow present; postocellar line slightly longer than the ocelloccipital but shorter than the ocellocular; postocellar area shining, transverse, not parted; third and fourth antennal joints subequal; front very closely punctured, occiput very sparsely so; pronotum punctured; mesothorax shining, nearly impunctate; third cubital cell much longer than the second, receiving the transverse radius near apical third; transverse median beyond the middle; hypopygidium broadly truncate. Black; mesoepimeron, mesoprescutum and scutum, rufous; tip of clypeus and anterior tibiæ beneath brownish. Wings and venation black.

Jacksonville, Florida, two males; St. Nicholas, Florida, four males. All from the Ashmead collection.

Type.—Cat. No. 14010, U.S.N.M.

Genus HEMITAXONUS Ashmead.

Epitaxonus MacGillivray, Can. Ent., vol. 40, 1908, p. 365.

The characters offered by Rohwer[1] to separate *Epitaxonus* from *Hemitaxonus* are not even of specific value. In a bred series of *Hemitaxonus dubitatus* the relative length of the third cubital cell and the appendiculation of the hind radial cell varies considerably. The other characters are of but little value, the relative difference between the length of the joints of maxillary palpi and hind tibiæ is not great enough to be of any value.

HEMITAXONUS DUBITATUS var. AMICUS (Norton).

Taxonus albidopictus Dyar, Journ. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 5, 1897, p. 20.
Hemitaxonus albidopictus Rohwer, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 38, 1910, No. 1739, p. 204.

The specimens in Doctor Dyar's collection labeled *Taxonus albidopictus*, which were reared from the larvæ described in the above

[1] Can. Ent., vol. 42, 1910, p. 50.

reference, are typical specimens of *amicus* (Norton), agreeing exayctl with the type. Doctor Dyar writes that, "The larvæ of these two species [*dubitatus* and *amicus*] of *Taxonus* can not be certainly distinguished." The adults offer only varietal differences, if that. Norton, in the original description, suggested that *amicus* would only be a variety of *dubitatus*.

HEMITAXONUS ALBIDOPICTUS (Norton).

Taxonus albidopictus NORTON, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 2, 1868, p. 213, No. 6.
Hemitaxonus rufopectus ROHWER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 38, No. 1738, 1910, p. 204.

There can be no doubt about this synonymy.

Genus SCOLIONEURA Konow.

SCOLIONEURA LUTEOPICTA, new species.

May be separated from *S. populi* Marlatt by the following comparison:

Scolioneura populi Marlatt.	*Scolioneura luteopicta* Rohwer.
FEMALE.	FEMALE.
1. Middle fovea somewhat pryiform, broader below.	1. Middle fovea smaller, rectangular in outline.
2. Antennal furrows without a distinct punctiform fovea below the level of ocelli.	2. Antennal furrows with a distinct punctiform fovea below the level of ocelli.
3. Ocellar basin rather well defined.	3. Ocellar basin hardly defined.
4. Postocellar area not parted.	4. Postocellar area parted by a faint median furrow.
5. Apical antennal joint rounded at the apex, subequal with the preceding.	5. Apical antennal joint tapering and distinctly longer than preceding.
6. Antennal furrows black.	6. Antennal furrows pale, except the punctiform fovea.
MALE.	MALE.
7. Pectus black.	7. Pectus pale.

Brookings, South Dakota. Two males and one female bred from cottonwood (*Populus*) June 20, 1892.

Type.—Cat. No. 14011, U.S.N.M.

Genus EMPRIA Lepeletier.

EMPRIA SCHWARZI, new species.

Related to *Empria maculata* (Norton), but may be known from that species by the black clypeus, darker venation, depressed area in the top of inner orbits, and more shining dorsulum. The black clypeus, dark venation, annulated posterior legs, and robust truncate sheath are characters to help distinguish this species.

Female.—Length, 7 mm. Labrum rounded on the anterior margin; clypeus emarginate, with a small inner tooth, a poorly defined carina, the surface coarsely granular, antennal fovea large, extending much above the insertion of the antennæ; a low hump between the antennæ; middle fovea small, well defined; antennal furrows nearly complete; V-shaped depressions below and above the anterior ocellus; postocellar line present; the area near the top of the inner orbits somewhat depressed; head rather coarsely granular below the supraorbital line, shining above it; antennæ very like *maculata;* dorsulum shining; stigma broadest at the base, tapering to the apex; first transverse cubitus wanting; sheath robust, truncate; saw dark, with strong, sharp teeth pointing toward the base near the apex, the base without teeth, the upper part not dentate, rather irregular. Black; labrum, apical palpi joints; four anterior legs below femora and the trochanters, basal half of posterior tibiæ and post-basitarsis, yellowish-white; the usual abdominal spots greenish-white; wings clear hyaline, venation black; eyes in life dark-iridescent green.

Plummer's Island, Potomac River, Maryland. One female collected by E. A. Schwarz.

Type.—Cat. No. 14012, U.S.N.M.

Genus AMETASTEGIA A. Costa.

Taxonus (subgenus) Rohwer, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 39, No. 1777, 1910, p. 111.

Aomodyctium Ashmead, Can. Ent., vol. 30, 1898, p. 309.

Taxonus (Mac Gillivray) Viereck, New Jersey State Mus., (1909) 1910, p. 582 (part).

The incorrect remarks about the type of the genus *Taxonus* [1] when corrected does not make *Ametastegia* a synonym of *Taxonus,* but leaves it the first name available for the subgenus *Taxonus* as defined by Rohwer.[2] The genus *Aomodyctium* Ashmead was founded on a male of *Strongylogaster abnormis* Provancher, which belongs to *Ametastegia. Aomodyctium* Ashmead is, therefore, a synonym of the older genus *Ametastegia* A. Costa. The hind basitarsis is shorter than the following joints. Those who hold that a genus is without standing until it has a species placed in it will accredit the genus *Aomodyctium* to the present paper.

EMPHYTINA, new subgenus.

Genotype.—Emphytina pulchella Rohwer.

Separated from *Ametastegia* Costa (s. s.) by somewhat different habitus and loss of the first transverse cubitus. The species belong-

[1] See Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 39, No. 1777, p. 111; Bull. Tech. Ser. No. 20, pt. 2, U. S. Dep. Agr., Bur. Ent., 1911, p. 90.

[2] Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 39, 1910, p. 111.

ing here have usually been placed in *Emphytus* Klug. Includes the following species: [Nearctic] *canadensis* (Kirby), *inornatus* (Say), *aperta* (Norton) *angustus* (Kincaid), *puchella* Rohwer, *virginica* Rohwer, *pallidiscapa* Rohwer, *plesia* Rohwer, *strameneipes* (Cresson); [Palæarctic] *grossulariæ* (Klug), *tener* (Fallén), *carpini* (Hartig), *perla* (Klug). More of the Palæarctic species may belong here, but these are all that at present can be placed with any certainty.

Key to Nearctic species.

Abdomen black, not marked with pale; clypeus black or mostly 1
Abdomen strongly marked with pale; clypeus white 2
1. Angles of pronotum pale; a pale spot above intermediate coxæ; stigma narrow elongate, hardly rounded below ..... *inornatus* (Say).
Angles of pronotum black; pleuræ all black; stigma shorter, robust, rounded below ..... *canadensis* (Kirby).
2. Pectus and lower part of pleuræ pale 3
Pectus black 6
3. Middle fovea large, subcircular, rather deep ..... *pulchella* Rohwer.
Middle fovea wanting or at most indicated 4
4. Scape pale; postocellar line present ..... *pallidscapa* Rohwer.
Scapa black; postocellar line wanting 5
5. Lobes of the clypeus obtuse ..... *strameneipes* (Cresson).
Lobes of the clypeus acute ..... *virginica* Rohwer.
6. Scape pale; clypeus slightly emarginate ..... *angustus* (Kincaid).
Scape black; clypeus deeply emarginate ..... { *aperta* (Norton). / *plesia* Rohwer.

EMPHYTINA PULCHELLA, new species.

Female.—Length, 6.5 mm. Clypeus arcuately emarginate, lobes obtuse; supraclypeal area convex; supraclypeal foveæ and antennal foveæ confluent, large; middle fovea sharply defined, circular in outline; ocellar region raised; ocellar basin wanting; antennal furrows wanting; postocellar furrow wanting; postocellar area defined laterally by punctiform foveæ; postocellar line shorter than either the ocelloccipital or ocellocular; third antennal joint distinctly longer than the fourth, antennæ pilose; stigma rounded on the lower margin; sheath as in figure 4. Black; clypeus, labrum, posterior margin of the pronotum, tegulæ, lower part of the mesoepisternum, mesosternum; legs entirely and venter white; middle of dorsal segment rufoferruginous (narrowing laterally). Wings hyaline, iridescent; venation dark brown, base of stigma pallid.

FIG. 4.—APEX OF THE SHEATH OF AMETASTEGIA (EMPHYTINA) PUCHELLA ROHWER. FIGURE TO THE LEFT OF THE TYPE TO THE RIGHT OF THE PARATYPE.

Germantown, Pennsylvania. One female collected May 2, 1910. Chicopee, Massachusetts, one female May 17, 1897.

Type.—Cat. No. 13977, U.S.N.M.

EMPHYTINA VIRGINICA, new species.

Female.—Length 6 mm. Clypeus broadly arcuate, lobes broad, obtuse; supraclypeal area convex; supraclypeal and antennal foveæ confluent; middle fovea wanting; antennal furrows wanting; ocellar area raised, ocellar basin wanting; postocellar area not defined; postocellar line shorter than the ocelloccipital; ocelloccipital line and ocellocular line subequal; antennal joint three longer than four, antennæ pilose; stigma broad, rounded below; sheath as in figure 5. Black; clypeus, labrum, palpi, tegulæ, posterior margin of pronotum, lower part of mesoepisternum, mesosternum, legs and venter white; dorsal segments in the middle rufoferruginous (narrowed laterally). Wings hyaline iridescent; venation dark brown.

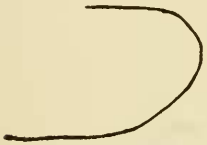

FIG. 5.—APEX OF THE SHEATH OF AMETASTEGIA (EMPHYTINA) VIRGINICA ROHWER. DRAWING FROM THE TYPE.

Dixie Landing, Virginia. One female. Collected May 27 by C. L. Marlatt.

Type.—Cat. No. 13978, U.S.N.M.

EMPHYTINA PALLIDSCAPA, new species.

Female.—Length 5 mm. Like *virginica*, except as follows: Clypeus subsquarely emarginate, lobes obtuse; postocellar area faintly defined all the way around; stigma broader at base; sheath as in figure 6; scape white; venation pale brown; dorsal spots smaller.

FIG. 6.—APEX OF THE SHEATH OF AMETASTEGIA (EMPHYTINA) PALLIDSCAPA ROHWER. DRAWING FROM A PARATYPE

Male.—Length 4.5 mm. Sufficiently like the female to be easily associated with it; postocellar area not defined, hypopygidium broadly rounded.

Washington, District of Columbia (?). Described from a number of males and females recorded under Bureau of Entomology number 3329. The following note for February, 1884, made by Mr. A. Koebele is of interest: "Found under bark of black birch (*Betula nigra*), near ground, large numbers of saw-fly larvæ which had hibernated; some of them seem to be parasitized." Microgasterine and Chalcid parasites later issued from some of these larvæ.

Type.—Cat. No. 13979, U.S.N.M.

EMPHYTINA STRAMINEIPES (Cresson).

The following notes from the type may be worth while: Postocellar area hardly defined laterally; middle foveæ and ocellar basin wanting; clypeus subsquarely emarginate, lobes obtuse; sheath differing from *virginica* in being more oblique below.

EMPHYTINA PLESIA, new name.

Emphytus leucostomus ROHWER, Journ. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 16, 1908, p. 110; not Costa, Rend. Acc. Sci. Gis. Napoli, 1890, p. 172.

"Once a homonym always a homonym." This is close to *aperta* (Norton).

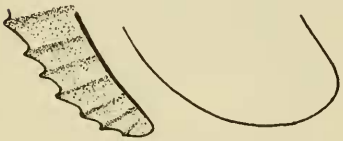

FIG. 7.—APEX OF THE SHEATH AND THE LOWER GONAPOPHYSES OF AMETASTEGIA (EMPHYTINA) CANADENSIS (KIRBY). DRAWING FROM A SPECIMEN BRED BY DR. H. G. DYAR AND RECORDED IN THE CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, VOL. 26, 1894, P. 185. LARVA ON VIOLA TRICOLOR LINNÆUS

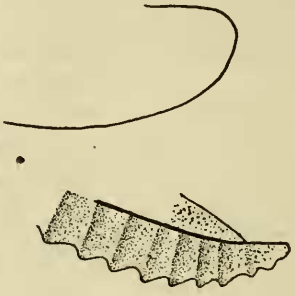

FIG. 8.—APEX OF THE SHEATH AND SAW OF AMETASTEGIA (EMPHYTINA) CANADENSIS (KIRBY). FROM A SPECIMEN BRED IN WASHINGTON, D. C., FROM LARVÆ FEEDING ON VIOLETS, THE LARVÆ WERE COLLECTED AT POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.

EMPHYTINA CANADENSIS (Kirby).

The accompanying figures show variation in the saw and sheath of this species. In other respects the specimens are practically the same.

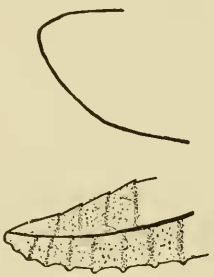

FIG. 9.—APEX OF THE SHEATH AND SAW OF AMETASTEGIA (EMPHYTINA) APERTA (NORTON). THIS SPECIMEN WAS NOT COMPARED WITH THE TYPE, BUT AGREES WITH A SERIES WHICH IS SUPPOSED TO BE THIS SPECIES IN THE COLLECTION OF THE MUSEUM.

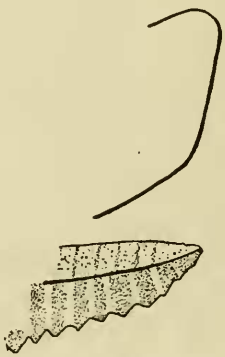

FIG. 10.—APEX OF THE SAW AND SHEATH OF AMETASTEGIA (EMPHYTINA) INORNATA (SAY). DRAWING OF A SPECIMEN WHICH AGREES EXACTLY WITH A PROXYTYPE MADE BY ROHWER IN THE MUSEUM COLLECTION.

Genus PSEUDOSIOBLA Ashmead.

Pseudosiobla Ashmead will probably be classed as subgenus of *Siobla* Cameron, separated from it by the shorter pedicellum and only one (in some cases none) discal cell in the hind wings—in *Siobla* there are two. *Siobla* Kirby [1] is a composite group.

Key to North American species.

Females..... 1
Males..... 3
1. Sheath sharply truncate, subparallel-sided; second cubital cell not much shorter than the second; clypeus white.....*cephalanthi* Rohwer.
Sheath rounded below, not subparallel-sided; second cubital cell distinctly shorter than the second; clypeus mostly black..... 2
2. Stigma tapering, not truncate apically; posterior orbits closely punctured.....*excavata* (Norton).
Stigma rounded below, truncate apically; posterior orbits and occiput sparsely punctured.....*robusta* (Kirby).
3. Stigma tapering, not truncate apically (clypeus mostly black; posterior orbits closely punctured).....*excavata* (Norton).
Stigma rounded below, truncate apically..... 4
4. Clypeus black; third antennal joint subequal with the fourth and fifth.
floridana (Provancher).
Clypeus yellow; third antennal joint distinctly shorter than the fourth and fifth.....*cephalanthi* Rohwer.

PSEUDOSIOBLA ROBUSTA (Kirby).

This species was originally described from Georgia. In the National Museum collection is a female from Texas (Belfrage collection), which agrees exactly with Kirby's description and manuscript notes from the type.

PSEUDOSIOBLA FLORIDANA (Provancher).

Type.—Cat. No. 13965, U.S.N.M.

Dr. A. D. Mac Gillavray [2] gives this as a synonym of *robusta* (Kirby). It is perhaps better to keep them separate for the present, as *floridana* has the posterior orbits closely punctured; the basal dorsal segments finely aciculate (in *robusta* only the base of the second is aciculate); and the wings are darker. In the associated males and females this antigeny does not occur. The stigmal and cubital venation is as in *robusta*.

FIG. 11.—THE STIGMAL VENATION AND SHEATH OF PSEUDOSIOBLA ROBUSTA (KIRBY).

[1] List Hym. Brit. Mus., vol. 1, p. 250, etc.

[2] Can. Ent., vol. 40, 1908, p. 366.

PSEUDOSIOBLA EXCAVATA (Norton).

A homotype (det. Rohwer) of this species came from Lake Forest, Illinois, and is labeled "button bush." It is no doubt one of the lot collected by Doctor Needham.[1] Specimens of this species are also from Canada, and Long Island. The figure is of the homotype.

PSEUDOSIOBLA CEPHALANTHI, new species.

Unknown larva 5 c DYAR, Can. Ent., vol. 27, 1895, p. 339.

Siobla excavata DYAR, Journ. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 5, 1897, p. 190.

Pseudosiobla excavata HOWARD, Insect Book, 1904, pl. 13, fig. 7.

FIG. 12.—THE STIGMAL VENATION AND SHEATH OF PSEUDOSIOBLA EXCAVATA (NORTON).

Female.—Length 10 mm. Clypeus with a slight median arcuation; antennal furrows complete but not strong; antennal foveæ poorly defined; postocellar line slightly shorter than the ocelloccipital line and much shorter than the ocellocular; head nearly uniformly, coarsely punctured; third antennal joint subequal with the fourth and fifth; propodeum granular; second and third dorsal segments aciculato-granular, the following very finely granular; hind basitarsis curved. Black; clypeus, labrum, posterior margin of pronotum, spot or side of pronotum, spot on tegulæ, propodeum, trochanters, basal two-thirds of four hind tibiæ whitish; two basal joints of antennæ, anterior tibiæ and tarsi yellow; apex of four posterior tibiæ and their tarsi, and second dorsal segment rufous; dorsal abdominal segments piceous; wings dusky hyaline, venation dark brown (black basally) base of stigma yellow.

FIG. 13.—THE STIGMAL VENATION AND SHEATH OF PSEUDOSIOBLA CEPHALANTHI ROHWER.

Male.—Length 10 mm. Similar to female. Abdomen not piceous; third antennal joint distinctly shorter than the fourth and fifth; hypopygidium sharply rounded apically.

Near New York City, New York. Three females and seven males bred from larvæ on *Cephalanthus occidentalis* (button bush) by H. G. Dyar and described as *Siobla excavata*.[2]

Type.—Cat. No. 13966, U.S.N.M.

[1] Psyche, vol. 10, 1903, p. 27. [2] Journ. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 5, 1897, p. 190.

Genus TAXONUS Hartig.

Subgenus PARASIOBLA Ashmead.

TAXONUS (PARASIOBLA) RUFOCINCTUS VIRGINICUS, new variety.

Differs from the typical *rufocinctus* (according to a proxytype in the American Entomological Society collection made by Rohwer in June, 1909) in having the abdomen beyond the basal plates entirely rufous. This variation occurs with the typical form in Virginia, but as exhibited by many individuals from Mr. Nathan Banks' collection is more abundant than the typical form. In some few specimens the apical dorsal segments are slightly brownish. Males and females.

Great Falls, Glencarlyn, and Falls Church, Virginia; Ithaca, New York. Collected by N. Banks. Dixie Land, Virginia, collected by C. L. Marlatt.

Type.—Cat. No. 13840, U.S.N.M.

Paratype in collection of Mr. Banks.

Genus DIMORPHOPTERYX Ashmead.

Key to species.

Mesoprescutum rufous; basal plates pale.....*abnormis* Rohwer.
Mesoprescutum black; basal plates black..... 1
1. Apical four abdominal segments black; (mandibles, antennæ, clypeus and labrum black).....*melanognathus* Rohwer.
Abdomen beyond basal plates pale, sheath black..... 2
2. Females (scutellum yellow)..... 3
Males (scutellum black)..... 5
3. Antennæ black.....*pinguis virginica* Rohwer.
Antennæ pale..... 4
4. Ocellar basin with well defined lateral walls which extend to the bases of antennæ; clypeus subangulate emarginate.....*pinguis pinguis* (Norton).
Ocellar basin with the lower lateral walls not sharply defined and reaching the bases of the antennæ as rounded ridges; clypeus subsquarely emarginate. *pinguis errans* Rohwer.
5. Antennæ black; ocellar basin with rounded walls; fifth to eighth joints of antennæ beneath with an apical projection.....*pinguis errans* Rohwer.
Antennæ brown; walls of ocellar basin well defined; fifth to eighth antennal joints without projection beneath.....*pinguis virginica* Rohwer.

DIMORPHOPTERYX PINGUIS (Norton).

The type of Norton's *pinguis* is not in the collection of the American Entomological Society, and appears to be lost. A specimen which agrees with the original description and with specimens which were supposed to be determined by Norton is taken as the proxytype.[1] Dr. H. G. Dyar has bred what was considered to be this species from birch, linden, sugar plum (*Amelanchier canadensis*), maple, and

[1] The word "proxytype" is used to designate a specimen chosen (and labeled as proxytype) as the type by a subsequent author when the real type has been destroyed or lost.

black oak. It is impossible to determine if these are all *pinguis* as here restricted. The male is not in the collection of the United States National Museum.

DIMORPHOPTERYX PINGUIS ERRANS, new variety.

Parasiobla rufocinctus HOWARD, Insect Book, 1904, pl. 14, fig. 26.

Besides the characters given in the above table this variety may be separated by the anterior margin of the clypeus being pale.

Two females and two males from the collection of Dr. H. G. Dyar. One of the females from Bellport, New York, June 12.

Type.—Cat. No. 13843, U.S.N.M.

DIMORPHOPTERYX PINGUIS VIRGINICA, new variety.

Female.—Falls Church, Virginia, June 28; female, Washington, District of Columbia, June 22; male, Glencarlyn, Virginia, June 28. All collected by N. Banks.

Type.—Cat. No. 13842, U. S.N.M.

DIMORPHOPTERYX MELANOGNATHUS Rohwer.

Dimorphopteryx melanognathus ROHWER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 39, No. 1739, 1910, p. 205.

Known from the unique female type.

DIMORPHOPTERYX ABNORMIS, new species.

Very distinct in color, strongly punctured mesoscutum, elevated scutellum.

Female.—Length 6 mm. Labrum broadly rounded apically; clypeus sparsely punctured, shallowly emarginate apically, lobes hardly defined; head as in *pinguis*, except the rounded walls of the ocellar basin; antennæ typical not nodose at apex beneath; mesoscutum and prescutum with rather close well defined punctures; mesoepisternum very coarsely punctato-reticulate; scutellum closely, strongly punctured, elevated; venation normal except that the transverse radius is entirely wanting; sheath obtusely pointed apically. Black; clypeus, labrum, mandibles (apicies piceous), tegulæ, legs (apicies of posterior femora black) and entire abdomen rufo-ferruginous (parts of legs somewhat paler); antennæ, mesoprescutum, and posterior margin of pronotum rufous; scutellum yellow; wings hyaline, venation pale brown.

Male.—Length 6 mm. Differs from the female in the rufous scutellum and upper part of mesoepisternum; hypopygidium obtusely rounded.

A female paratype shows that the mesoepisternum may be rufous in the female.

Ottawa, Canada. Two females and one male bred from larvæ on cultivated plum in 1900.

Type.—Cat. No. 13841, U.S.N.M.

The complete loss of the transverse radius in all the specimens may indicate an abnormal development or if constant in a large series together with the elevated scutellum might constitute characters for a subgenus.

Genus ALLANTUS Panzer.

Emphytus KLUG.

The genus *Allantus*, a monobasic genus, was established by Panzer in 1801 [1] and has *Tenthredo* (*Allantus*) *togata* Panzer as the type. It therefore replaces *Emphytus* Klug. 1813. *Allantus* Auctorum equals *Tenthredo* Linnæus. [2]

Key to Nearctic and other species of Allantus.

Posterior femora red or reddish..... 1
Posterior femora black..... 2
1. Four anterior femora pale.....*mellipes* (Norton).
Four anterior femora blackish .....*gillettei* (MacGillivray).
2. Posterior tibiæ black and white .....*cinctus nigritibialis* Rohwer.
Posterior tibiæ red and white..... 3
3. Sheath sharply truncate; furrows bounding the postocellar area, joining the postocellar furrow in middle of the lateral ocelli .....*cinctus cinctus* (Linnæus).
Sheath rounded below; furrows bounding the postocellar area joining the postocellar furrow well outside the lateral ocelli.....*cinctus cinctipes* (Norton).

A. mellipes (Norton) seems to be close to *A. cingillum* (Klug.).

ALLANTUS CINCTUS NIGRITIBIALIS, new subspecies.

Female.—Length 7.5 mm. Closest to *cinctus cinctipes* (Norton), but may be separated by the above table.

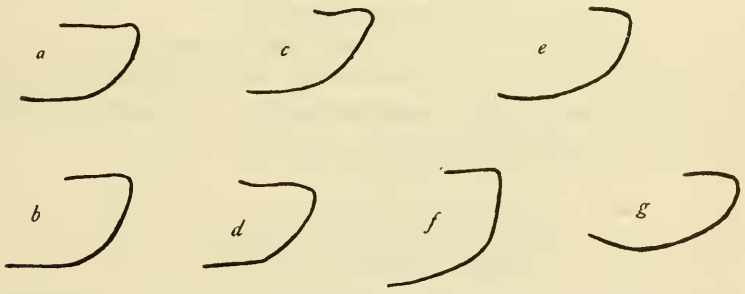

FIG. 14.—FIGURES OF THE APICES OF THE SHEATHS OF SPECIES OF ALLANTUS. *a*, *b*, OF A. CINCTUS CINCTIPES (NORTON); *c*, *d*, OF A. CINCTUS NIGRITIBIALIS ROHWER; *c* IS FROM THE SPECIMEN FROM JAPAN; *d*, OF THE SPECIMEN FROM CHINA; *e*, OF A. GILLETTEI (MAC GILLIVRAY); *f*, OF A. CINCTUS CINCTUS (LINNÆUS); *g*, OF A. MELLIPES (NORTON).

One female "crawling on Hemlocks, from Japan" collected by J. B. Smith at Rutherford, New Jersey, April 15, 1911. One female from Hong Kong, China, collected by A. Koebele.

Type.—Cat. No. 13980, U.S.N.M.

[1] Fauna Insect German, vol. 11, p. 32, pl. 12.

[2] Ent. News, vol. 22, 1911, p. 218; Bull. Tech. Ser. No. 20, pt. 2, Bureau of Entomology, 1911; Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 39, No. 1777, 1911, p. 117.

Genus APHILODYCTIUM Ashmead.

APHILODYCTIUM MACULATUM, new species.

Female.—Length 8 mm. Close to *multicolor* (Norton), but may be separated as follows: Middle fovea sharply defined beneath and laterally; spot on the mesoepisternum small; posterior femora brownish.

Nevada, one female.

Type.—Cat. No. 12813, U.S.N.M.

APHILODYCTIUM MULTICOLOR ERYTHROGASTRUM, new subspecies.

Female.—Length 6.5 mm. Differs from *multicolor multicolor* in the orbits being entirely yellow, and the abdomen beyond the basal plates rufous.

Male.—Length 6 mm. Differs from the typical form as the female.

Westville, New Jersey, June 6, 1897; Long Island, New York; Great Falls, Virginia, June 12 (N. Banks); Falls Church, Virginia, June 4 (N. Banks); Maryland; North fork of Swannanoa River, Black Mountains, North Carolina; many males and females taken by N. Banks flying around *Betula*.

Type.—Cat. No. 12814, U.S.N.M.

Some of the males from North Carolina have the middle of the tergum with a black line.

APHILODYCTIUM RUBRIPES NIGRITARSIS, new variety.

Differs from the typical form by the entirely black four posterior tarsi. It is also somewhat more slender. There is a superficial resemblance to *Ametastegia glabrata* (Fallén).

Steamboat Springs, Colorado. One female and five males collected May 27, 1910, by T. D. A. Cockerell. Also one female and three males from Colorado, with no definite locality. It may be that this variety will be found only in western Colorado.

Type.—Cat. No. 13982, U.S.N.M.

Genus PERINEURA Hartig.

PERINEURA TURBATA, new species.

Antennæ with an annulus; abdomen and legs rufous; head and most of the thorax black.

Female.—Length 8 mm. Labrum acutely rounded; clypeus deeply, narrowly arculately emarginate; surface granular; head rather coarsely granulato-reticulate; posterior orbits and occiput carinated; frons indicated below as in *rubi* (Panzer); pentagonal area only indicated; postocellar area poorly defined anteriorly, at least twice as wide as the cephal-caudad length; postocellar line shorter than the ocelloccipital line; pedicellum angular, the length and width subequal;

antennæ somewhat flattened, about two-thirds as long as the insect, the third joint longer than the fourth; mesoscutum shining, finely punctured; scutellum opaque, finely granular; stigma broadest at base, tapering to the apex; the third cubital cell about twice as broad at the apex as at the base, receiving the transverse radius near the apex; sheath straight above, subtruncate, rounded below. Black; labrum, seventh to the ninth antennal joints, tegulæ, apex of the coxæ and trochanters, and the posterior tarsi white; mandibles, clypeus, supraclypeal area, two basal joints of the antennæ, prescutum, scutellum, angles of the pronotum, the legs below the trochanters, and the abdomen beyond the basal plates rufo-ferruginous or ferruginous. Wings hyaline, iridescent; venation dark brown, stigma at the base white.

Male.—Very like the female. The antennæ are entirely ferruginous. The hypopygidium is broadly rounded apically. The clypeus is in some specimens nearly white.

Two paratopotypes show that the species may vary thus: The base of the third antennal joint may be pale, the white of the antennæ may not be sharply defined but shaded into brown at either end, and the mesoepisternum may have a rufous spot.

North Fork of Swannanoa River, Black Mountains, North Carolina. Three females collected in late May, 1910, by F. Sherman. Five females and seven males collected in late May by N. Banks.

Type.—Cat. No. 14013, U.S.N.M.

Paratypes in the collection of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and in the collection of N. Banks.

Genus TENTHREDINA Rohwer.

TENTHREDINA CYLINDRICA, new species.

Related to *Tenthredo fortunii* Kirby and *Tenthredo smithii* Kirby, which from the figures seem to belong to *Tenthredina*, but does not agree in all points with the description of these species.

Female.—Length 15 mm. Labrum longer than broad, obtusely pointed, margined; clypeus arcuately emarginate, lobes obtusely rounded, head shining; postocellar area much broader than the cephal-caudad length, well defined, not as wide as the postocellar line is long; ocelli in a low triangle, the area in front of the ocelli rather swollen; middle fovea with rounded walls, open above and joining with a depression from the anterior ocellus; antennæ wanting beyond the second joints in the type; mesonotum, mesopleuræ and scutellum shining, with separate distinct punctures; scutellum strongly elevated; third cubital cell subequal in length with the first and second; sheath rather narrow, parallel-sided, the apex obliquely truncate. Rufo-ferruginous, varied with black and yellow; clypeus, labrum, mandibles (apicies piceous), most of face, lower part of poste-

rior orbits, margin of collar, posterior part of sutures of anterior lobe, scutellum, scutellar lobe, metanotum, broad band on pleuræ, metaepisternum, first and third segments of the abdomen *yellow*. Most of the lobes of the mesonotum, pectus, and base of some of the abdominal segments black. Legs yellowish, line on the four posterior femora above, black; posterior tibiæ and tarsi ferruginous. Wings yellowish hyaline, vitreous, cubital and radial cells dusky; venation dark brown, stigma and costa yellowish.

Southern China. One female.

Type.—Cat. No. 14014, U.S.N.M.

Genus MACROPHYA Dahlbom.

MACROPHYA TROSULA (Norton).

Allantus trosulus NORTON, Boston, Journ. Nat. Hist., vol. 7, pt. 2, p. 244; and other references.

Macrophya albifacies KIRBY, List of the Hymenoptera of the British Mus., vol. 1, 1882, p. 271, pl. 10, fig. 18.

Macrophya trossula DALLA TORRE, Cat. Hym., vol. 1, 1894, pl. 62. Emendation.

An examination of the type of *Macrophya albifacies* Kirby revealed no differences from *trosula* (Norton), Kirby's name is therefore considered a synonym.

MACROPHYA DYARI, new species.

Related to *Macrophya trosula* (Norton), but may be separated from that species by the following characters: Middle fovea entirely wanting; vertex without large shining areas; pleuræ and the bases of the posterior coxæ black; abdomen rufous beyond the basal plates; tarsi not black at the apices.

Female.—Length, 7 mm.

Van Cortlandt Park, New York. One female collected May 20, 1896. Named for Dr. H. G. Dyar, who collected the type. Also a female from Michigan, and one without locality label, which has the marking white.

Type.—Cat. No. 14015, U.S.N.M.

MACROPHYA NAPENSIS, new species.

Female.—Length, 6.5 mm. Differs from *pluricintella* Rohwer in the angulate emargination of the clypeus, elongate middle fovea, subfiliform antennæ, and banded venter.

Napa County, California. One female.

Type.—Cat. No. 14016, U.S.N.M.

MACROPHYA FUSCOTERMINATA, new species.

Allied to *fuliginea* Norton, but the tergum has distinct punctures and the posterior coxæ has a pale spot.

Female.—Length, 9.5 mm. Labrum truncate; clypeus broadly, deeply, arcuately emarginate; the lobes narrow and obtusely pointed;

middle and frontal foveæ well defined; antennal furrows poorly defined but present; postocellar area well defined, somewhat wider than the cephal-caudad length; head closely punctured except the area between the eyes and the ocelli, which is shining and polished; thorax with close and distinct punctures; stigma rounded below; the second and third cubital cells equal on the radius; the post-basitarsis equal in length with the following joints; sheath broadly rounded apically, concave above, convex below. Black; spot on the mandibles, the edge of the labrum, two spots on the posterior margin of the postocellar area, spot on the anterior femora and tibiæ beneath, and a spot on the posterior coxæ *white*. Wings hyaline, beyond the stigma fuscous, venation very dark brown.

Canton, North Carolina. One female collected in June, 1910, by F. Sherman.

Type.—Cat. No. 14017, U.S.N.M.

MACROPHYA ERRANS, new species.

Very close to *M. fuliginea* Norton and *fuscoterminata* Rohwer, but the clypeus is broadly arcuately emarginate, with the angles triangular and sharp; the antennal furrows are nearly complete; and from *fuliginea* it differs in having a pale spot on the posterior coxæ.

Female.—Length 9 mm.

One female from Pennsylvania, from the C. F. Baker collection.

Type.—Cat. No. 14018, U.S.N.M.

Genus TENTHREDO LINNÆUS.

TENTHREDO ELEGANTULA (Cresson).

Allantus elegantulus Cresson, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 8, 1889, p. 17, male and female.

Labidia opimus var. *bigeminus* Dyar, Can. Ent., vol. 25, 1893, p. 195, female.

The type of *bigeminus* Dyar does not differ in any way from the description of *elegantulus* (Cresson).

TENTHREDO ELEGANTULA OREGANA, new subspecies.

Female.—Length 10.5 mm. Differs from *elegantula elegantula* in the black mesopectus and black prescutum.

Cowallis, Oregon. One female from the Ashmead collection.

Type.—Cat. No. 14019, U.S.N.M.